THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1212.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Spring Goods.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Little William*, from Liverpool, and other arrivals from Europe,

Their Spring Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

THEY are also supplied with East and West India Goods; all of which they offer for sale on moderate terms, for Cash, merchantable Produce, or on the usual credit to *punctual* customers.

They continue to receive on *Storage*, and to sell on *Commission*, Flour, Tobacco, and other Country Produce; and flatter themselves their conduct will continue to merit general approbation.

Richmond, May 15th, 1804.

WHEREAS the extraordinary losses by Fire which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extentive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State Virginia, it becomes necessary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the said society, to replenish the Funds, and that a repartition among the whole of the persons insured, previous to the twenty-third day of February last, shall be made.—That the Members of the said Society should pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly, and the Constitution, Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each Individual whose property is insured as aforesaid, is hereby NOTIFIED and REQUIRED TO PAY each his respective QUOTA—that is, the sum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his respective buildings, and in that ratio—or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the sum as expressed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Cashier General of the said society (Mr. William Weft) at Richmond, on or before the first day of *August* next,

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinstate the Funds again, according to the intention of the said acts and the principles of the institution; and it is no small consolation to say with truth that the society will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loss had ever been sustained by it.

5 It is unnecessary to enlarge on the necessity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, justice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly, when it is recollected that the act of incorporation has the following clause:—"Whensoever any person or persons shall neglect to pay such quotas, the assurance to him made, shall cease and discontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid."—In addition to which, compulsory means, may also be resorted to, which will be expensive to the insurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all interested to recollect, that as the exact amount of every person's Quota, is stated in his policy, he can be at no loss to understand precisely the sum now called for by the present requisition.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Assurance, April 23d, 1804.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA,

Richmond, Supervisor's Office, April 20, 1804.

Notice is hereby given, that the transcripts required to be obtained by the subjoined act of Congress, are already in this office, open to the the inspection of all concerned; and will remain so in whatever hands the office shall be transferred to. This occasion is embraced to remind those whose lands may have been liable to be sold for non-payment of the direct tax, that the sales in this state, were carried into effect, generally, within the month of December, 1802—consequently the time of redemption will expire within December next.

E. CARRINGTON,
Supervisor of the district of Virginia.

5

AN ACT,

Further to amend the act entituled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax, under whose direction, or by whom any tract of land may have been sold for non payment of such tax, and where the time limited by law for the redemption of such lands shall not have expired before the passing of this act, to transmit within three months after the passing of this act, correct transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of land or lots, which have been sold either in whole or in part, for non-payment of the said tax before the passing of this act, to the supervisor or to the officers to whom the duties of supervisor may have been transferred, or in case there be no such person, to the marshal of the district within which such lands may lie; and the said collectors shall likewise transmit to the same officer, within three months after the completion of any sale made subsequent to the passing of this act, similar transcripts of the lists of all the tracts of lands or lots which shall, after the passing of this act, be sold either in whole or in part, for non payment of the said tax, which several transcripts shall, in every case, specify the tract or lot sold, in whole or in part, the quantity of land which has been sold—the time when sold—the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was sold, and the amount paid by, and the name of the purchaser; and shall also designate all those tracts or lots which shall have been redeemed by the original proprietors, or for their benefit, in conformity with the provisions for that purpose heretofore enacted; and it shall also be the duty of the said collectors to pay over, within the time aforesaid, to the officer, to whom the above mentioned transcripts may have been transmitted, the amount of all the monies paid to them by or for the benefit of any original proprietor of lands or lots sold for non payment of the tax, and subsequent to such sale redeemed in conformity with law, by or for such proprietor, which shall not at the time of transmitting the said transcripts, have been repaid by such collector to the purchaser of such lands or lots: And any collector failing to comply with the provisions of this section, or with any of them, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any collector shall fail to transmit the transcripts required by the first section of this act within the time aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, of the district within which the collection district of such collector may be, to prepare within six months after the passing of this act, from the lists of such other documents as may be in his possession, a similar transcript of the list of lands which such collector had by virtue of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," been authorised to sell for non payment of the said tax; which list shall likewise specify in every case, the tract or lot described in the original assessment, and the amount of tax, charges and costs for which it was liable to be sold and any supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, as the case may be, to exhibit the before mentioned transcripts, whether transmitted by the collector, or prepared by themselves; and also, to keep open the original assessment lists, and whenever required within the time limited by law for the redemption of lands or lots thus sold, to any person wishing to ascertain whether any tract of land, or lot, has been sold for non-payment of the tax, to receive, within the same period, from any person tendering the same, the amount of the tax, charges and costs for which any such tract of land or lot, has been sold, with the interest which shall have accrued on the same as fixed by law, and execute a receipt for the same; which payment, by whomsoever made made, shall always be considered to be made for the benefit of the original proprietor: and to pay over, at any time, within the same period, when applied for, the monies and interest received from, or for any original proprietors, who shall have availed themselves of the right of redeeming their lands, agreeably to law, to the person who may have purchased the tract of land or lot, so redeemed, when the same was sold for non-payment of the tax, or to the representative of such person.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the said supervisor, person acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, to file, at the end of two years after the completion of the sales of lands sold within their district, for non-payment of the direct tax, with the clerk of the district court within whose district such lands may lie, correct transcripts, similar to those prescribed by the first section of this act, of the lands or lots sold in whole or in part, for non-payment of the direct tax, and which shall not have been redeemed by, or for, the original proprietor within the said two years: and also to pay into the clerk's office of said court, for the use of the purchaser, or his representatives, any monies remaining in their hands which shall have been paid by such original proprietors, as shall have availed themselves of the right of redemption: And it shall also be the duty of the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshal, as the case may be, when any collectors shall have failed to transmit to them, or any of them, the transcripts of the lists of lands sold for non-payment of the tax, as required by the first section of this act, to file with the clerk of the said district court the receipts given by such collector, either for the purchase money of lands or lots, thus sold, to the purchasers or for the redemption of the same, to original proprietors, which shall have been delivered by the purchasers, or original proprietors, as the case may be, of lands, or lots, thus sold, to the said supervisors, officers acting as supervisors, or marshals, in the manner, and within the time prescribed by this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several marshals for the time being, of the said district courts, shall also have the authority in all cases where the time limited by law, for the redemption of land sold, shall not have expired before the passing of this act, and are hereby authorised and required, to execute deeds for so much of the said land and lots as shall have been sold to satisfy the amount of the direct tax, charges and costs due thereon, and which shall not have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor, within the time limited by law to the purchasers of such lands or lots, or their legal representatives: Provided however, and it is further enacted, That no such deed shall be executed, except for lands or lots contained in the transcripts filed with the clerk of the proper district court, in conformity with the preceding section, or unless the purchaser of any tract of land or lot, sold for non-payment of the tax, shall have filed within three months after the passing of this act, or within three months after such sale, with the supervisor, officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, a receipt from the collector for the purchase money, dated within thirty days subsequent to such sale, and specifying distinctly the original description of the land assessed and the quantity sold: And provided also, That no such deed shall in any case, be executed for any land purchased by or for a collector of the direct tax, and not contained in the transcript files with the clerk of the district court: nor for any land, although not returned as redeemed by the collector, which shall appear by a certificate, or a receipt of the said collector filed with the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, or marshal, as the case may be, before the completion of two years after the sale of such land, and filed by such officer with the clerk of the court, in conformity with the preceding section, to have been redeemed by or for the original proprietor by payment of the tax, charges, costs and interest to the said collector previous to the time limited by the first section of this act, for the transmission of transcripts by the collectors of the direct tax.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That where any lot or tract of land shall have been sold before the passing of this act, for non-payment of the direct tax, and for a larger sum than the amount of such tax, with the legal charges and costs, the collector of the said tax shall be accountable to the purchaser for the excess of money paid by such purchaser beyond the amount of such tax, charges and costs: And deeds shall be executed in favor of such purchasers, only for so much of the land as shall bear the same ratio to the whole quantity of land sold, as the amount of the tax, charges and costs bear to the sum for which the land was sold: And whenever a deed shall be executed for a part only of any tract of land, not described previous to the sale, such part shall be laid off at the expence of the purchaser, under the direction of the district court, and in conformity with the instructions given to the collector, by the supervisor, or officer acting as supervisor, respecting the sales of lands, sold for non-payment of the direct tax: Provided, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any collector of the said tax, to sell more of any lot or tract of land, than will pay the amount of such tax, with the legal charge and costs.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That for the services prescribed by this act, the following fees shall be allowed and paid by the party respectively, that is to say:

To every supervisor for examining the transcripts of land sold, twenty-five cents; for receiving payment of the tax, charges and costs for which any tract of land, or lot, may have been sold in whole, or in part, fifty cents; and for filing a certificate or receipt of the collector or deposited by the purchaser, or original proprietor, six cents:

To the marshal of the court, one dollar for preparing and executing a deed.

NATH'L. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
A. BURR, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

March 3d, 1804.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

The celebrated English Horse

STIRLING,

HAS been advertised several years as a stallion, and his pedigree and performance have been fully stated: Suffice it now to say, that he is among the handsomest and best bred Horses in America, and that he won eleven races out of twelve, against the best horses of the day; even the famous horse Hamiltonian paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas. STIRLING's stock are generally large and handsome, with fine action, and likely to make capital racers.

STIRLING will stand the ensuing season at my stable in the county of Greensville, ten miles from Belfield, and will cover mares at Three Guineas and a half the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) and Guineas the season, which may be discharged any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas. Mares insured (if required) at Ten Guineas, but if parted with the insurance money forfeited, with one dollar to the Groom in every instance. Good pasturage, and servants who bring 4 mares, boarded gratis; others at 1086 per week. Grain furnished at the market price, for which the money must be sent. The greatest attention paid to the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discharged as above mentioned) must accompany the mares. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following.

Nathaniel Rives.

February 15th, 1804. 12awtf.

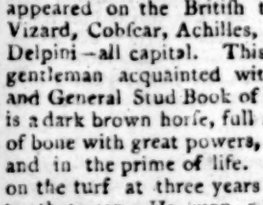
P. S. All mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of 200 dollars value, four mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. N. R.

5 ARCHDUKE.

LATELY imported from London, was got by Sir Peter Teazle, (the first Stallion now in England) his dam Horatia by Old Eclipse, (undoubtedly the first Stallion of his day) his grandam Countess by Blank, a famous son of the Godolphin Arabian, with many other excellent crosses. A horse of better blood than ARCHDUKE was never raised: He is full brother to Mr. Teazle and Stamford, both in high repute, and so are the whole stock. Countess, (his grandam) has bred some of the best horses that have appeared on the British turf. She is the dam of Vizard, Cobsear, Achilles, Greybeard, Horatia and Delpini—all capital. This is well known to every gentleman acquainted with the Racing Callenders and General Stud Book of England. ARCHDUKE is a dark brown horse, full 16 hands high, has a deal of bone with great powers, a good share of beauty and in the prime of life. He made his appearance on the turf at three years old, and did not run after that year. He won a Sweepstakes of 100 Guineas each, beating several good horses; also the Derby Stakes, beating Lord Egremont's Gislebert, Sir F. Handish's brother to Spread Eagle, Mr. Heathcoate's Vivaldi, Mr. Cookson's Expectation, the Duke of Grafton's Vandal, Lord Oxford's Dart, (now his Lordship) Lord Grosvenor's colt by Potso's out of Snipton's sister, and several other very fine colts. The Derby Stakes are considered the first in England, and gives the winner great credit. He fell lame shortly after and was fired, run two races more with very good horses, and altho' he was beaten, he came in well. The above is the whole of his racing.

ARCHDUKE will stand the ensuing season at the Bowling Green, at SEVEN GUINEAS (with a Dollar to the groom) for each mare; which may be discharged, any time before the first day of August next, by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS. The season will commence on the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. A great abundance of good pasturage, *gratis*=boys boarded at 10s6 per week, and corn furnished at the market price for mares that are to be fed, for which the money must be sent, or it will not be had. Great attention paid the mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas, to be discharged as above mentioned, must accompany the mares.

ESCAPE,



IMPORTED from London, will also stand at the Bowling Green, at Three GUINEAS (and a half a Dollar) for each mare.—He is a horse of fine size, with several excellent racing points, and as high bred a horse as need be wished for. He was got by Precipitate, a horse of great repute, out of a full sister to the famous Stallion Buzzard. ESCAPE was a horse of good speed, for which see the Racing Callendars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, February 22d, 1804. 12awtowks.

P. S. Mares producing a certificate of their having won a purse or sweepstake of 200 dollars value, 4 mile heats, or bred the winner of one, shall be covered gratis. J. H.

Wanted,

FOR THE USE OF THE

BANK OF VIRGINIA,

A HOUSE as nearly adapted to the purpose as can be obtained; for which a liberal rent will be stipulated, and for a reasonable term of a few years. Propositions will be received by the Commissioners for this city.

E. CARRINGTON, Chairman.

Richmond, May 17th, 1804. 6.

PROPOSALS,

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office in Washington, until the 15th day of June next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

44. From Clarksburg by Buchan Settlement to Randolph c. h. once in two weeks.

Leave Clarksburg every other Monday at 6 a. m. and arrive at Randolph c. h. by 6 p. m.

Leave Randolph c h. every other Tuesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Clarksburg by 6 p m.

45. From Kenhawa c h. by Point Pleasant, Galliopolis and the Salt Springs to Chillicotha once in two weeks.

Leave Kenhawa c h. every other Friday at 6 a m. and arrive at Chillicotha on Monday by 10 a m.

Leave Chilicotha every other Monday by 2 p m. and arrive at Kenhawa c h. on Thursday by 6 p m.

46. From Marietta, Ohio, to Wood c h. once a week.

Leave Marietta every Tuesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Wood c h. by 6 p m.

Leave Wood c h. every Wednesday at 6 a m. and arrive at Marietta by 6 p m.

47. From Lancaster c h. to Kilmarnock once a week.

Leave Lancaster c h. every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Kilmarnock by 11 a m.

Leave Kilmarnock every Monday at 1 p m. and and arrive at Lancaster c h. by 6 p m.

48 From Prince Edward c h. by Lester's Store, Weeeler's Springs and Campbell c h. to New-London once in two weeks.

Leave Prince Edward c h. every other Saturday at 6 a m. and arrive at New-London on Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave New-London every other Monday at 8 a m. and arrive at Prince Edward on Tuesday by 6 p m.

IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

49 From Danville, Va. to Lenox-Castle, North-Carolina, once a week.

Leave Danville every Monday at 6 a m. and arrive at Lenox-Castle by 6 p m.

Leave Lenox-Castle on Tuesday by 6 a m. and arrive at Danville by 6 p m.

The contracts for the routes numbered from 27 to 43 inclusive and from 53 to 69 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and continue in force for one year. The contracts for the routes numbered from 44 to 52 inclusive, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and continue in force until the 31st day of March, 1805. 5

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster-general may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified.

For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continues until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers, other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry with the emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alteration desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of the contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of August, November, February and May, in one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster-general reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next, and are to continue in force two years.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster-General.

General Post-Office, Washington City, February 23, 1804. ept15je.

THE subscriber is yet desirous to sell his valuable tract of LAND, lying in the upper end of Powhatan county, on both sides of Deep Creek; being 12 miles from Carterfville, 2 from Appamattox River, less than one from the great Buckingham road, and 42 from Manchester. The county is well regulated by its police, and sociable in the manners of its inhabitants.

To these local advantages may be added, that the soil is fertile and well adapted to the culture of tobacco, grain and grass; the mansion place healthy, with dwelling and other houses to accommodate a large family.

It is supposed to contain 1100 acres, of which 300 are valuable low grounds, 100 reclaimed for cultivation, and the rest under heavy timber.

Little more need be said to those inclined to possess a landed estate, of easy access to Richmond and Petersburg by the Turnpike and Navigation.

This land will be laid off in two or three convenient lots, and offered to public sale at Powhatan May court, being the 16th, at 12 o'clock, for 1-4 payable at Christmas next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from the time of possession, with approved personal and real security.

The land and proposed divisions will be shewn by Mr. David Maxey, on the premises.

Wm. MAYO.

Henrico, March 15th, 1804. 1awtds.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1804.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco,	30s to 33s	Cash.
Wheat,	6s to 6s6	do.
Flour, (superfine)	36s to 39s	do.
Corn,	24s	do.
Hemp, (clean)	50l to 55l	do.
Iron,	33l	do.
Whiskey,	3s6 to 3s9	do.
Bacon,	8d to 9d	do.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated Feb. 25th.

"It is astonishing what universal displeasure and dismay the arrest of Moreau has occasioned in Paris, and indeed throughout France. No one believes him capable of conspiring against the country. Moreau's brother, after the glorious display of generous and fraternal feeling he manifested in the Tribunate, was arrested for fear he should have an opportunity of exerting himself in the General's behalf—and even Madame Moreau and the rest of the family have been put in confinement."

Extracts from the letters of a midshipman, dated in prison, Tripoli, Nov. 22, 1803, to his friends in this city.

"In my last to you, I mentioned, that in consequence of the Tripolitan captain's letter to the Bashaw, we were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness to march to the Castle, as we supposed to the apartment of the Bashaw, to undergo another examination; but in the morning following, when the guard arrived, we were conducted to the prison, where are confined, and informed by the guard, that it was to be our prison in future, by order of the Bashaw, to retaliate for the treatment his subjects received while on board the John Adams. The prison has been formerly the Bashaw's smoke-house, and the most wretched looking place I believe they could find. However, in the evening we were ordered back to our old prison, which was a palace to the Castle, in consequence of the French and Danish consul having interceded in our behalf. Since then, we have been all closely confined as before. Our chief support is sleep; we must retire to rest at seven o'clock, and in the morning when we awake, the iron bars around the windows pronounce too plainly that we are prisoners. I am sorry to inform you that 3 or 4 of the crew have turned traitors to their country, by embracing the Mahometan religion, and taken up arms against their country. They have already made their appearance, with their heads shaved and a Turkish habit on. I am induced to believe, that their way of living drove them to this conduct. Mr. Henish, the Danish consul, continues to pay us the greatest attention. He informed us, that the frigate would never be again fit for sea, unless she is hove down, which is impossible to be done here.

"November 26.

"Our friend, Mr. Hesen, the Danish consul, I am told, it going to return to Copenhagen. I am sorry to inform you, John ———, formerly quarter master on board the frigate, has got his freedom on account of his having given the Bashaw information that the ship was scuttled, and in fact every thing that he knew, which could be of service to the Bashaw. I hope captain Bainbridge will write to our consul at Alicant, and have him taken up, so that he may be punished by the laws of the United States. No doubt but malicious attacks will be made against captain Bainbridge and his officers, concerning the loss of the frigate; but I assure you, that all in the power of man to do, was done by our noble commander."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

IN the last Virginia Gazette, there was a publication by Mr. Willis Wills of Buckingham, relating to a controversy between Mr. Zacharias Taliaferro of the same county and himself—which is now depending in the superior Court of Chancery.

Mr. Willis Wills, in this publication, appears to have intended to prop his own reputation by destroying that of of George P. King, to whom he has referred, as my *late private secretary*. Having understood before this piece was published, that Mr. Wills intended to introduce my name in it, I deemed it necessary to make enquiry, and informed him that at the time when Mr. King went to Petersburg and gave the deposition, he was not employed in my office, or otherwise, by me, nor had he been for some time before. I also told him that Mr. Taliaferro was the employer; that the deposition was given in the commissioner's office, when I was not present; and if he would enquire of Mr. Thomas Norvell and master commissioner Greenhow, he might know the facts from them. Mr. Wills did make the enquiries, and yet has thought proper to conceal the answers.

Mr. George P. King made a temporary engagement to write in my office some time last fall. He fulfilled his engagement, and afterwards resided for some time with Mr. Thomas Norvell of this city; so that I had not at the time when he went to Petersburg, any thing to do with him. In justice to Mr. King, it is proper to declare, that he conducted himself, while he was a member of my family, with very great propriety and honor.

As I am a stranger to Mr. Wood Tucker, and likewise to his hand writing, it is not proper for me to say much about either; but I believe that no impartial man, who sees the signatures to which Mr. Wills has alluded, will be able to distinguish, if either of them has been counterfeited, which it is. If a forgery has been committed, Mr. Wood Tucker will no doubt take the proper steps to bring the offender to justice. If on the other hand he has through forgetfulness, or other causes, committed an error, his own feelings will no doubt prompt him to repair the injury as far as he can.

Mr. Taliaferro and Mr. King both live at a considerable distance from Richmond. This article is written without the knowledge of either, for the purpose of explaining as much as I know, and to induce the public to suspend their opinion until they can have time to make their own defences.

With respect to the law suit between Taliaferro and Wills, it now depends in the superior Court of Chancery, has been referred to master commissioner Greenhow, who, at the instance of Mr. Taliaferro, and at a very great expence, has made a complete examination into the books and transactions of Wills Wills & Co.—in which concern Mr. Taliaferro was a partner, and for the settlement of which the suit was brought by him. I have taken no part in this controversy, which was not directed by my duty as counsel for Mr. Taliaferro. As to the manner in which this duty has been discharged, I can with great safety, and some pride, refer to master commissioner Greenhow.

HENRY BANKS.

EXTRACT

From a Pamphlet just published by Mr. W. P. YOUNG, Charleston, entitled, "A Word of Warning to the State of South Carolina: by a Patriot.

CHAPTER I.

Of the passions which it has pleased our Creator, in the fulness of his wisdom and benevolence, to implant in the nature of man, there is none more excellent and noble, because none is of more general utility, than *patriotism*: It is all the tender charities, all the best affections, all the duties of man, in the various relations in which he stands in this life, are amalgamated and combined. All the obligations of nature, in the various degrees of consanguinity, and all those which our confession, as connected beings, impose upon us, are included in the very name of patriotism. For when the parent faithfully performs his office he does all that God or man can require at his hands, for the protection and happiness of himself, his hearth, his relatives, his neighbours, his fellow-citizens, and his country.

Patriotism, therefore, ranked, ranks high in the highest order of virtues; yet its origin is *self*. In the construction of this great complex machine, *intellectual man*, the Great Artificer has allotted a powerful mainspring to set it in motion, and to direct and impel every particular part to the performance of its appointed functions. This mainspring is *self-love*, which according as it happens to be guided and controuled, is the source of all our virtues and of all our vices. All the desires, the affections and the passions emanate from this common point, which, like the centre of concentric circles, emits its rays to them all, first touching those that are nearest. Comparisons between things merely physical, and moral essences, cannot hold as parallels; but may serve for the purposes of illustration. Thus in considering the affections and passions, we may compare them to circles of greater or smaller radii described from one common centre *self-love*, which God and nature have ordained to exist in the heart, as the mainspring of human action. The first circle, and that nearest to the centre, is offspring; the next, relatives; the next, friends and neighbors; and so on, till the vast comprehensive circle of universal love encompasses the whole. Thus every duty lays claim to our performance in its order: Our house, our village, town or city, our country, our province or state, the empire of which those constitute a part—and lastly, the world, lay each in its order, their claims to our service and fidelity. This is the appointment of God: This is the course into which the voice of nature calls us. To limit our progress in it—to confine within proper bounds our partial actions, and to direct and guide them ultimately to the general benefit of the great whole, is the business of reason. And this union of natural instinct and reason, constitutes patriotism. All those relations, each of which attracts us in proportion to its contiguity to us, are parts of the great mass of public good: they are assigned, by providence, to our particular care, each in its respective order; and those orders, and our correspondent duties, are precisely designated, and chalked out by the degrees of that contiguity, and the powers of that attraction. He serves society the most effectually, who serves himself, and pursues his private interests in subordination to the good of his country; as the industrious bee, when instinctively purveying for food, to appease the natural calls of hunger, is then best providing for the winter stock of the swarm. And this it is that the philosophic poet of England POPE, means, when he says,

"That *reason, passion*, answer one great aim,
"And true *self-love* and *social* are the same."

An appeal may safely be made on this topic, to the common sense and feeling of every man of sound mind and morals. Let him consult his bosom, and he will find the natural feelings reigning paramount there; and dictating laws to the heart. Examining the nature and extent of his patriotism, tracing it back to its origin, and sifting his motives, he will find that his country is the object of his care, only because it contains all that is dear to him: Because his parents, his children, his relations, and friends are contained in it.—He will find that the fond endearments of those nearest objects connect his affections with local circumstances; that in spite of all the flimsy cant of philosophists, he loves the house in which he lives, because his parents were born and died in it; that he loves such a tree, perhaps, because he and his wife first met under it; that he loves such a church-yard, because the remains of his darling offspring, or a much esteemed relative, or friend, are buried in it. And that the great mainspring *self-love*, expands, and carries his affections from sensible, even to inanimate objects, varying its force as relationship, or place may vary, and operating, though not uniformly, in a certain order, and with certain, though unequal effects; all of which combined, and amalgamated into one feeling, at last takes the community for its object; and is called love of one's country. Suppose a native, and inhabitant of the town of Columbia, were to be catechised upon the subject of his duties and affections, and after going through the different gradations of domestic love, were to be asked what part of the earth he loved most, and thought it most his duty to protect, to fight, to die for, assuredly he would, if he spoke sincerely, say *Columbia*. What county? Richland: What district! Richland: What state? South Carolina! What nation? America. But if he were then told, that there was a controversy between South Carolina and the rest of America, on the decision of which a certain advantage, or disadvantage, would accrue to one side, or the other, and he were asked, to which side he thought his duty were owing, he would, without hesitation, reply: "Certainly to South Carolina: to it my first, my chief duties are owing: to it I am bound by every tie of affection, by every obligation of nature and reason"—and justly would he say so! For the moment the interest of the one became the disadvantage of the other, that moment the tie was dissolved: the distant relations became void: the forces of affection were called back to their citadel HOME; and not to defend it would be a desertion from nature, and an act of treason against the laws, which GOD himself has prescribed in his wisdom, and written in deeply engraven characters on the heart, for our conduct in life.

That sagacious and philosophical historian, Gibbon, has referred patriotism to the principle just laid down, and said that "it is derived from a strong sense of our own interest, in the preservation and prosperity of the free government of which we are members." In fact, the details of history, and the experience of every day that passes, concur with the opinion of the wisest philosophers to establish this truth, that every man serves his country, by standing in the place assigned to him, and directing his zeal, applying his exertions, and giving his support to that particular part. As, in the disposition of the parts of a magnificent edifice, each column has its appointed weight to support, and its appointed place to stand: a movement from which would endanger the whole fabric: So the Divine Artificer has appointed to each man the place in which he is to act, laid the foundation of it deep in his nature, and ordained that to it he must adhere, to it confine himself, if he means to be a useful member of the great fabric of society."

From the YORK RECORDER.

A method for preserving Clover Hay, and improving the flavor and quality of straw.

IF a day or two after your Hay is cut, when only about half dried, let it be taken in and packed with alternate layers of straw; give to each layer of clover four or five half pints of salt, or more in proportion to the quantity of hay; three pints to the hundred weight will prevent the fermentation, or excessive heat, which injures and moulds it.

By not drying the hay as much as is common, and putting it up as above mentioned, *it imparts to the straw much of the quality of clover, and cattle will eat the one as well as the other.*

How to preserve Clover in its green state.

Take in your grass from the green south, cut it down as you would straw, on Smyser's or Kirk's cutting machine; pack it well down in a close apartment or hogsheads, giving a pound of salt to every hundred weight. By preserving it in this way you will have a beautiful green hay, exceedingly fragrant and flavorsome, and superior to any other fodder, especially for milch cows. It is not more expensive than the usual mode of making and drying hay, as the same number of hands will cut and pack it, without the risk of having it damaged by rain, which too frequently happens from unavoidable delays. This process is certainly worth attention, and merits from our eastern farmers who are in the habit of exporting this article to the West-India market.

How to improve impoverished land.

Put in two successive crops of buck wheat, and when in bloom, plow them down; this may be done in one season, and in the fall sow your wheat or rye, and you cannot fail of having a promising crop of grain the next year.

AGRICOLA.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

We have received intelligence by recent arrivals from France, that some obstacles, at present insuperable, have arisen to prevent the recovery of American claims under the Louisiana treaty. It is impossible to explain the nature of those obstacles, as the American commissioners, with whom they have arisen, have not condescended to give any reasons for their conduct, or to make known the arguments upon which they ground their construction of the treaty. It appears, however, that they have laid it down as a rule from which they will not depart, to examine no account not explicitly mentioned in the conjectural note annexed to the convention. For instance, on that note appears the ship A belonging to B—*L* 100,000—B has twenty other claims of the same date, yet none but the accounts for the ship A will be looked at. We have heard of the fate of a variety of particular claims which we cannot now mention, such as those contained in the note, for freights of vessels chartered in the United States which delivered cargoes in France; vessels chartered to the government in France to go to the colonies; for powder furnished to the French government; for a vessel embargoed at Havre where she had been sent in, as not entitled to demurrage, the vessels at Bordeaux only being entitled to it; all of which have been rejected.—Many instances are said to have occurred in which the commissioners have refused indemnities to our citizens, to which both the French government and our minister, Mr. Livingston, have thought them entitled. It is stated that of the claims included in the conjectural note between thirty and forty have been passed and sent to the French Bureau for final liquidation, for which the claimants are entitled to bills. Between sixty and seventy have been rejected, as not coming under the convention. —From this, some opinion may be formed how soon the business will be ended.

The great difficulty appears to be a misunderstanding between Mr. Livingston and the commissioners. Were they to consult him, as it is evident by the convention they are bound to do, on the construction of that instrument, no difficulty could arise, as Mr. Livingston and Mr. Marbois, the French minister, agree perfectly as to the construction of the convention and the intention of the contracting parties. Instead of doing this, we are well assured that a short time previous to our last advices Mr. Skipwith, one of the commissioners, wrote to Mr. Marbois requesting that a time might be appointed for an audience. This was accordingly done, and at the meeting Mr. Marbois, to his great surprise, was requested by Mr. Skipwith to explain some parts of the convention. This he declined doing, mentioning at the same time that our minister was the proper person to be first applied to on such a subject. At this juncture, to the no small confusion of citizen Skipwith, Mr. Livingston happened to come in, to whom Mr. Marbois with great frankness explained the whole affair. Skipwith had now occasion for all his effrontery, while Mr. Livingston expostulated with him upon the impropriety of such conduct, at the same time declaring that he was always ready to give to Mr. Skipwith or any of the commissioners all the information in his power, and lamented that for many weeks he had neither seen nor heard from any of them.

We are told that under these circumstances no further progress will be made in the settlement of our claims, unless the present commissioners should be removed and new ones appointed. It is further stated that Mr. Livingston has written to our government upon the subject, that he intends to act no farther in the business, until he finds whether the measures of such men as Skipwith or his own will be encouraged by the administration. Under any other than a democratic administration we might expect that the government would afford some information upon a subject so interesting to many of our citizens. But if we may judge from past experience, though republican governments have no secrets, the people will get no information from that source.

United States Gazette.

It has long been foreseen, that the independent conduct of Governor M'Kean, in resisting the ignorance and madness of the legislature, would draw down on him the maledictions of the Jacobins.—This prediction is already partly fulfilled. His not appearing in the late procession, agreeably to the arrangements of the Committee, has added to the displeasure of the party. The Aurora has commenced the outcry; and ward meetings are collecting the object of which is connecting with this subject.—In the present state of the country it is manifest, that to be a public servant, you must indeed be a *slave* to all the caprices and follies of the multitude. He is most fit to serve such a community, who has neither talents nor integrity. In vain need we look for upright and wise measures, were *offices of honor* are only to be obtained by the prostration of personal independence, and the abandonment of every principle but that of party interest. The state, given up to these passions and these vices, must eventually sink under accumulated corruption.

(Phil. Gaz.)

NEW YORK, May 18.

The Francis-Henrietta, Goodrich, from Amsterdam, left the Texel on the 3d April, and brings papers to the 29th March, a file of which, and Van Staphorst's Prices Current to the same date, are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

An article from Paris in these papers, under the date of March 22, says, that the Duke of Enghien, Louis Antoine Henri, of Bourbon, youngest son of the Prince of Conde, has been apprehended in the night at Strasbourg by a French officer dispatched in pursuit of certain persons implicated in the late conspiracy, and brought to Paris, where he was identified, and received sentence of death a few hours afterwards. The duke, at the time of his arrest, attempted to defend himself, but was disarmed by his own secretary.

Captain Goodrich informs us that the transports had landed down to Nieu Diep, and were in readiness to receive troops for the expedition against England, which it was thought would not much longer be delayed.

A gentleman recently from Cadiz informs us, that about the 25th of February an English merchant ship arrived at Gibraltar from London: and, whilst lying under the guns of the harbour, some of the Genoese sailors on board rose upon the officers and the remainder of the crew, whom they overpowered, carried the vessel into Cadiz, and claimed protection from the commander of a French 74 then in the harbor as French citizens. The English consul at Cadiz remonstrated against them, alledging they had regularly entered on board the merchant man as British subjects, that they had received their stipulated wages, and that they ought in conformity to the law of nations to be given up to justice. The French consul coincided with him in opinion, declaring he could afford no protection to pirates. He therefore ordered the vessel to be restored, and the men to be delivered over to the military tribunal. The vessel proceeded immediately for Gibraltar.

May 15.

We have received by the ship Eagle from Belfast, a file of the News-Letter, as late as the 6th of April; but they do not contain London advices later than the 2d. The last paper mentions, that the Cork fleet sailed for the West-Indies, on the 24th of March, under convoy of the Apollo, and had a fine offing; but in the evening an express was received by Lord Gardner, in consequence of which a cutter was dispatched to order the fleet back.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Important!—The following interesting article is received by captain Calvert, arrived here from Cadiz.—It reflects the highest honor on the gallantry and enterprize of the young officer and men, who so ably accomplished the design of the expedition.—Of such gallant spirits, America may justly be proud.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Preble, commander of the United States squadron in the Mediterranean, to John Gavino, esq. American consul at Cadiz, dated

"United States frigate Constitution,
"Syracuse, (Sicily) Feb. 7, 1804.

"Dear Sir,

"I have the pleasure to announce to you the pleasing intelligence of the capture and destruction of the Tripoline frigate of 40 guns, late the United States frigate Philadelphia, by the United States ketch Intrepid of 4 guns and 70 men, commanded by captain Decatur of the Enterprize, who volunteered his services on the occasion. It is to be regretted that she was so situated, that it was impossible to have brought her out.

"On the night of the 3d January, the brig Syren, captain Stuart, and ketch Intrepid, of 4 guns, fitted for the purpose, commanded by captain Decatur, with *seventy volunteers*, from the squadron, sailed for Tripoli, with orders to burn the frigate in that harbour. They this day returned, having executed my orders much to my satisfaction.

"On the night of the 16th ult. captain Decatur entered the harbor of Tripoli, with the ketch, laid her along side the frigate, and in a gallant and officer-like manner, boarded and carried her against all opposition. After gaining complete possession, he proceeded to fire her with success, and left her in a blaze, in which she continued until she was totally consumed. He had none killed and only one wounded. The Tripolitans had between 20 and 30 men killed on the deck. One large boat load made their escape. Some men ran below and perished in the flames; but the greater part jumped overboard. She was moored close to the batteries, with all guns loaded and two of their corsairs full of men, lay within half musket shot of her. A fire was kept upon the ketch by the batteries, Bashaw's castle and corsairs. Not a musket or pistol was fired by our men—every thing was settled by the *sword*.

"The Syren anchored without the harbour, to cover the retreat of the ketch, and sent her boats to assist, but unfortunately they did not arrive in season, and the business was accomplished, and the ketch on her way out, before the boats met her. Had they got in sooner, it is probable some of the Tripolitan corsairs would have shared the fate of the frigate.

"Very respectfully, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD PREBLE."

Captain Calvert, of the Maria, from Cadiz, informs, that a demand had been made of the Tripolitan government, by the emperor of Russia, for the enlargement of the crew of the Philadelphia frigate.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

COMMUNICATION.

The Methodist general conference began in this city on the 7th day of this month, and have been closely engaged in business ever since. They have had 107 ministers present, who were regular members of the conference, and several other ministers of their denomination have been present, who were not considered as members of their present conference? for, the general conference admits of no minister being a member, unless he is a travelling minister, and has been travelling regularly for four years. It is to be hoped that great good will be done before the ministers leave this city. The ministers have come together from all parts of the United States. It is expected that the conference will sit all this week, if not longer.

HALIFAX, May 1.

The following is an extract from a circular letter, addressed to several commanding officers of corps of militia, throughout the province:

Halifax, April 23, 1804.

SIR—I am commanded, by his excellency the lieutenant governor, to direct that you communicate to the battalion, under your command, his excellency's order, that it should be in the most perfect state of possible readiness, should its services be required.

As the season is now opening, and the enemy have an immense disposable force, which has not yet been employed in the menaced invasion on the mother country, it is not impossible that, in order to make a diversion in favor of that attack, or despairing of its success, they make an attack on some of the British colonies: his excellency deems it, therefore, prudent to warn the militia to be prepared for any emergency.

(Signed) J. BECKWITH, Adj. Gen. of Militia.

Foreign Intelligence.

Particulars relative to the arrest of General Pichegru.

PARIS, March 20.—The broker, Le Blanc, was the person who betrayed Pichegru, who occupied in his house a small room in the fifth floor, for which he paid 150,000 livres in the month. Le Blanc went to General Murat, the governor of Paris, and offered to inform him of Pichegru's place of concealment, and to deliver him up, for

100,000 livres (£4000 sterling.) This sum was promised him.—The manner of arresting him was then settled. Le Plane introduced the gens d'arms into his house at night, when Pichegru was asleep, and gave a key to his room. As they were informed that Pichegru had with him two pistols and a dagger, they opened the door with as little noise as possible, and rushed on his bed.—Though surprised and alarmed, Pichegru conducted himself with the greatest vigor, and in a manner that even his enemies were forced to esteem his courage and pity his misfortunes. He jumped out of his bed, naked and without arms, knocked down four gens d'arms, and they were unable to hold him, although six in number. He almost choaked two, in pushing them against the chimney; a third he struck so strongly upon the breast, that he yet spits blood; and the fourth he pinched in the arm with such strength, that the gens d'arms cried out, "If you do not let me loose, I will shoot you through the head." With the loss of part of the flesh he got loose, and Pichegru exclaimed, "Fire, rascal, and you shall receive a sword of honor." At last, he was obliged, from fatigue, to capitulate—and surrendered himself upon condition of not being tied or chained. He was, however, wounded in the head, and on the shoulders, and had lost a great deal of blood. In dressing himself he declared, that if he had not been deprived of his arms, he should not have fallen into their hands. He was afterwards carried before the counsellor of state and police director Real, and underwent a long examination. Bonaparte had ordered the gens d'arms to take him alive—and they were all six picked men.

Upon Real asking who he was? Pichegru answered, "I am known enough." "Where do you come from?"—"From England." In what manner?"—"In a ship; not a balloon." "Where did you land?"—"At Dieppe." "Who brought you here?"—"Nobody; I came here by myself." "Were you not accompanied by your accomplices?"—"I am no criminal, and therefore have no accomplices." "Do you know Moreau?"—"Yes." Have you seen him?"—"After what has happened between us, I could only see him with arms in my hands." "Have you seen Georges?"—"Yes, the royalist; but not the supposed assassin Georges." "But Georges has more than once plotted the death of the First Consul"—"So says Bonaparte; Georges says the contrary. I believe the latter is more humane and generous than the former; and his words are therefore more to be depended upon." "With what view did you come to Paris?"—"To call Moreau to account for his conduct in 1797." After these and other questions, he was sent to the temple, where Moreau is shut up in one of the dungeons."

DOVER, March 25.

The American ship Aurora, of and for New-York, from Amsterdam, arrived here this day.—The master states that he left the Texel last Thursday, at which time all the heavy artillery, stores, &c. necessary for the invasion, were within a mile of the ships, ready to embark at a short notice; the force was four ships of 74 guns each, and about eighty transports capable of carrying from 4 to 500 men each; there were also several gun vessels and smaller craft ready to accompany them: he was interrogated by the collector of the customs, and the captain of the sea fencibles, and has several passengers on board, all of whom confirm, it is said, the above report.

LONDON, March 27.

Message from his majesty.

The chancellor of the exchequer presented a message from his majesty, to the following purport:

"GEORGE REX.

"His majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the house of commons, that the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of several regiments of the militia of Ireland, have made a voluntary tender of their services to any part of Great Britain. His majesty has received with satisfaction this striking proof of the attachment and zeal displayed by his loyal subjects, for the general defence and security of the United Kingdom. Conceiving that this patriotic offer may be attended with the most important advantages at the present critical juncture of affairs, his majesty recommends it to his faithful commons, to enable him to avail himself thereof, and to make provision for such regiments as may have occasion to come into this country, for such a length of time, and to such an extent, as they shall think proper and expedient."

The chancellor of the exchequer moved that this message be taken into consideration on Wednesday next, and said, that on the same day his right honorable friend, Mr. Secretary Yorke, intended to make a motion for improving the military force of the country.

April 2.—An opinion still appears to prevail, that the enemy meditates an attack upon us in a few days. The lapse of that short period will ascertain the value of these speculations.

From another paper we have given some particulars respecting an attempt, said to have been made a few days since, to carry into effect the Portland-stone expedition, and which totally failed. All we know from our own correspondents on the coast, is, that the ships which were to be employed in that business have returned to the Downs. One report says, that they are again to sail as soon as the weather permits.

Some dispatches were received on Saturday from Admiral Cornwallis, which are said to speak of the escape of six frigates from Brest.

The charges again Moreau, are eighteen or twenty in number. Madame Bonaparte is stated to have written to Madame Moreau, desiring her to repress her fears for the safety of her husband. The examination of the prisoners has been continued with uncommon perseverance—the inquisitors frequently sitting till midnight: the reports are daily submitted to the First Consul.

Paris is watched with such circumspection, that it is impossible for any thing to pass or repass, without the knowledge of the police; and a line of twelve thousand men surrounds the barriers.

On Thursday, March 29th, the remains of the late duke of Roxburg, were removed from St. James's square, for Scotland.

General Rochambeau has been refused permission to go to France on parole.

The Monarch, with Lord Keith on board, sailed last night, probably for Boulogne.

Orders have been issued for the erection of barracks in the E. District, for the accommodation of 10,000 more troops.

March 30.—The blockading squadron has sailed from the Downs for the coast of France. Nothing new has appeared in that quarter. No accounts have yet been received of the stone expedition.

March 31.—The reports from Holland, rather the fabricated accounts, vary every day. It is now said there are lying at the Helder 160 transports and 170 gun-boats, 2 frigates and 2 brigs; and that the greatest exertions are making to embark military stores on board the transports. The French troops are said to be very numerous at the Helder, and at Amsterdam.

An additional force of 8000 men is likewise proposed by ministers, in addition to a levy now going on in our American and West India possessions, which is estimated at 4000 men.

With respect to those counties which have not made up their quota of men for the army of reserve, it is intended to impose a pecuniary fine, proportioned to the number of men deficient.

With respect to gen. Moreau, it appears that the arrest of this great man has excited a strong sensation in his favor, not only among the people of Paris, but in the armies. The troops are all on the alert throughout the interior, and the roads are constantly patrolled by the gens d'armerie.

We learn from our private correspondent that Bonaparte has taken mensures to displace from their command all the principle officers who have served under or are attached to Moreau, and that some have been already dismissed.

The following list of distinguished persons, exclusively of Pichegru and Moreau, apprehended at Paris, as implicated in the conspiracy, has been transmitted to us as genuine: Gen. Dumas, Madame Dumas, Monsieur De Septeuil, Gen. La Fayette, the abbe David, Monsieur Roland, E. Godin, a tribune, Lajollais, Madame Tallien, Madame St. Leger, Limodin, Bouvet, Desonvilles, Charles D'Osier, Gen. Delmas, &c.

March 20.

The army agent's house which stopped payment a few days since, is said to have failed for 800,000l.

March 22.

Vienna, March 1.

We have now in different depots twenty thousand recruits above our peace establishment; and 160,000 men are ready on different points to march at 48 hours notice; 250,000 Russians are to be encamped before the 1st of May, on the western and southern frontiers of the Russian empire in Europe; and to act as circumstances require.—In Turkey, besides formidable naval armaments, 50,000 men are to be sent to the Morea, and a more numerous army will march towards Belgrade. These threatening measures do not, however, alarm our politicians, who pretend that our court, and those of St. Petersburg and Constantinople, intend to offer an *armed mediation*, which shall settle the affairs of Europe, protect the independence of weak states, and set a boundary to the pretensions of the powerful; and that country either England or France, which does not voluntarily subscribe to the arrangement ptoposed, will be regarded as the common enemy, towards whom the forces of the armed mediators will be turned.

Since the arrival of a courier yesterday from St. Petersburg, the rumor is common in our diplomatic circle, that in case all negociations for a peace are without effect, an alliance offensive and defensive, will be concluded between Austria, Russia, Turkey, Sweden, Denmark and Naples, *which is to take effect immediately, and to continue until the end of the present war.* It is said, that both the billigerent powers will soon be informed officially on this subject.

A numerous Russian fleet is ready to sail from Odessa, for the neighbourhood of Sicily, with transports, having on board 25,000 land troops, mostly infantry.

An extraordinary levy of recruits has been ordered in all our provinces of *ci-devant* Poland, and our army is to receive an augmentation of 30,000 men.

In a Petersburg newspaper it is said, that next summer eight armies will probably be collected in Germany or on its frontiers, viz. three Russian, three Austrian, one Prussian, and one French.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, dated the 25th of February, 1804.

"It is astonishing what universal displeasure and dismay the arrest of Moreau has occasioned in Paris, and indeed throughout France. No one believes him capable of conspiring against the country. Moreau's brother, after the glorious display of generous and fraternal feeling he manifested in the tribunate, was arrested for fear he should have an opportunity of exerting himself in the general's behalf—and even Madame Moreau and the rest of the family have been in confinement."

March 23.

We are enabled to assure our readers that no intelligence of the escape of the enemy's fleet from Toulon had reached the admiralty at a late hour this morning.—[*This article is a direct contradiction to the numerous reports of the sailing of the French fleet.*]

Letter from MOREAU to BONAPARTE.

Les Nouvelles a la Main, 19 Ventose, an. 12, No. II. of Paris, March 9, 1804, *contains what follows*:

"The letter which we now publish, has been circulated all over Paris for this week, and many thousand copies have been sent into the departments. We re-print it, however, that foreigners may read what this moment excites so much interest in France. It is nddressed to "Monsieur Bonaparte, the first Consul, by citizen Moreau, the victor of Hohenliden, now a close prisoner in the Temple."

"To Monsieur BONAPARTE, the First Consul.

"*From the dungeon of the Temple, Ventose 10th, year XII. March* 1, 1804.

"SIR,

"Since your ambition requires more victims, strike, but do not calumniate those you butcher.—Wade in the blood of innocence, but spare honor in taking away life.

"If you expect from me the supplicant's petition, read no farther. In this dungeon where your tyranny has plunged me, I am more elevated than you upon your usurped throne. So say all just men of my contemporaries, and future ages will confirm their sentence. No, sir, on the borders of eternity I call you to an account for your treason against your country and against myself. Do you remember our mutual agreement on the 8th of November, 1799? Talleyrand, Sieyes and Le Fevre were present. I promised to die by your side in the attempt of removing the directorial tyrants.—You swore to establish a government *not depending upon the life of one individual, not tyrannical*, but firm, stable and liberal; bestowing freedom on Frenchmen, and worthy to obtain, by gratitude from foreign nations, that confidence and esteem which your predecessors and yourself have commanded by the dread of your bayonets. When I shortly afterwards went to head armies—disorganized and defeated—your last words were—'*I know your love of your country; be victorious, and France shall force admiration, even from her rivals and foes, by the liberty she enjoys at home, and by the generosity of her external negociations!*'

"How have you fulfilled these great promises? How have you respected these oaths? In my degraded country, I see nothing but cringing slaves and proud tyrants; base placemen and infamous spies. Every where in Europe, from Sicily to Muscow, yourself and your government are alike feared and detested. Deny these facts if you can! You have followed the example of Sylla the triumvir: imitate for a month only, Sylla, the private citizen, and you shall be convinced, that the compliments of selfish and enslaved princes prove no more the standard of merit in a governor, than the flattery of vile courtiers, or the praise of corrupted counsellors.

"But as this will probably be the last time that you will hear from me, consider what I now tell you not as the envious declamation of an imprisoned rival general, but as the genuine effusion of the mind of a dying patriot, who forgives his death and your ingratitude. You pretend that my countrymen are happy, and satisfied with your government. Let it be so, though slaves have no opinion, or at least dare not express one. But you are mortal as well as myself. If you love Frenchmen, let not their happiness depend upon your life. You have too much sense not to know that, with you, the consulate for life will expire in the Bonaparte family; and other pretenders of other upstart families combat for, annihilate or occupy a consular throne, of only some few years standing. As to your right of appointing a successor in your will, remember that Louis XIV. the royal descendant of fifty kings, was, after a reign of upwards of three score years, not five minutes a corpse before his will was overturned; a will approved by the princes of the blood, registered in his perliament, and applauded by all his courtiers; and that the duke of Maine was shut up as a prisoner when he expected to rule as a regent.

"To prevent our children and grand children from suffering the wretchedness of their forefathers, by turns tormented by anarchy, or crushed by tyranny; and from witnessing those scenes of horror, terror, and scandal, we have seen; recall the legal heir to the throne of France, and limit severally his authority; make him a king, but not a despot.—Such was the plan of Pichegru, of myself, and of Georges; and with this plan your preservation was necessarily connected, because we wanted your fortune, your talents, and your rank, as well as our own services, to watch the reign of a foreigner, who though misfortunes may have made him prudent, sufferings liberal, and gratitude just; may, by relatives less patriotic than himself, be tempted to extend his power.

"I defy your grand judge and his horde of spies to prove any thing contrary to this assertion. My wife, my mother in law, know nothing of this loyal undertaking. I should regard the day of my death with greater satisfaction than those of my triumphs, could I but hope that it served to make my country flourishing, my fellow citizens free and prosperous, and worthy of liberty and prosperity.

"MOREAU."

Extract of a letter, dated brig Friendship, at sea, off the island Ascension, Thursday, March 15, 1804, *to a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"We left the Cape on the 22d February last, and made the island of Ascension yesterday, after a pleasant passage of three weeks, which we lost sight of this morning. We should have remained perhaps, a few months longer at the Cape, had it not been for the arbitrary proceedings of the Dutch government there—the occasion was this:—An English whaler (the Mary, capt. Folger) not knowing of the war, came into Table Bay, was made a prize of, the crew imprisoned, and the captain put on his parole. Shortly after, came in for refreshment, the cartel ship Matilda, capt. Drinkwater, from Pondicherry, bound to France, with French prisoners. Gov. Jansens humanely offered the English commissary to put the Mary's people on board the cartel, to be exchanged in England for an equal number of Dutchmen. This offer the commissary thankfully accepted, at the same time observing to the governor, that as they could only be regarded as passengers on board the Matilda, he could not be responsible for their conduct, and advised him to station a guard boat along side; this, however, the governor declined, and the men were accordingly sent on board the cartel, near which the Mary was anchored, with all her sails, provisions, cargo, &c. just as she arrived—the consequence was, she Mary's crew (a set of resolute fellows) the next night seized the Matilda's boat, carried with them the man at the helm, that he might not give the alarm, got possession of their own vessel, set sail, and under favor of the night, got clear off without being discovered; and finding themselvee clear of the bay next morning, put the Dutchman they found on board, and the mate belonging to the Matilda, in her boat, and desired them to make the best of their way to shore—this so exasperated the governor, that he immediately seized the cartel, imprisoned the crew, consisting of Lascars, chiefly, and put the captains of both vessels in close confinement (where they remained when we sailed, but expected to be soon released)—but did not molest the commissary of prisoners, who very spiritedly, however, declared to the governor, that as he thought proper to take so extraordinary a step, he should consider himself a prisoner, refused to draw the pay which was allowed the French prisoners by their articles of capitulation, or to have any concern whatever with the ship and prisoners, which he threw upon his hands. This exasperated him still more, although he allowed that the commissary had acted as a man of honor; and on the 16th of February a proclamation was issued by the governor in council, in substance, as follows; (not having time to copy it for you:—

"That the *scandalous theft* of the prize ship Mary, having shewn that the breach of good faith was looked upon as nothing by the subjects of his Britannic majesty, they were required to leave the colony within the space of two months; and all who should be found after that time in the colony, their effects to be confiscated, and themselves treated as prisoners of war. That leave was granted them to leave the colony in neutral vessels; and all the Dutch inhabitants interdicted from having any commercial transactions with them."

"Thus you see that altho' the captains of the ships were perfectly ignorant of the design of the seamen to take the ship (who were very much to be commended,) yet they and the Matilda's crew, against whom I believe it was never proved that they any way assisted them, were punished by confinement; and the English inhabitants who were not suspected, and who had remained under his promise of protection, were obliged to leave their affairs unsettled. So much for this. Captain Colesworthy of the Perseverance, bound to Boston, (by which I send this) will keep compahy with us for three or four days, tho' possibly he may not come aboard of us. I have given him leave to copy a hasty translation I made of the proclamation, which he intends to insert in one of the Boston papers, so that you may have a chance to see it at length; in which case you will observe how much afraid the government there is, of an invasion of the colony by the British; and I think not without reason, as the inhabitants I believe would give them any assistance in their power.

☞ Public Notice is hereby given, That the Court of Henrico County will, on the first Monday in June next, (or during the session of that Court) proceed to appoint one fit and proper person to act as Inspector of manufactured Tobacco within the said county, which appointment will be made by virtue of an act of the last session of Assembly, entitled, "An act to amend an act concerning the manufacture of Tobacco."

By order of Court, (epaw)

AND'W. STEVENSON, *D. C.*

The Court of Hustings of the City

of Richmond have established the following rules concerning applications for licences to manufacture Tobacco within said city, viz.

All applications to the said Court, for licences to manufacture Tobacco, must be made one month at least previous to the time of granting thereof, and the name or names of the applicant or applicants, entered on the records of the said Court, and inserted in all the newspapers published in the city of Richmond.

☞ In pursuance whereof, Public Notice is given, that from the records of the said Hustings Court, it appears that George Tate means to apply to the next succeeding Court for a licence to manufacture Tobacco within this city.

By order of Court,

AND'W. STEVENSON, *D. C.*

May 22, 1804. ep3w.

NOTICE.

THE non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues are hereby notified, that they are to attend at their parade ground near Mr. Craig' Office on Friday the 25th inst. at the hour of nine o'clock in the morning, completely equipped.

Such gentlemen as are desirous of being admitted members of this company will please to give their names at the same time, in order that they may be balloted for agreeable to the bye laws of said company.

May 20th, 1804. 1*

MASQUERADE.

Hay-Market Garden.

AT the request of a number of respectable characters of this city, preparations are making for a MASQUERADE BALL, at the Hay-Market Garden, on Friday evening the 25th inst. Music for fancy Dances—Tea, Coffee, Cake, Ice Creams, Punch and Sangree will be furnished at One Dollar a Ticket for a Lady or Gentleman. It is in particular request of the promoters of this novel, but pleasing entertainment, that the most perfect regard be had to decorum, and that the company appear in suitable dresses for the character they may choose to take or Domino's with masks for plain dress, and to conform punctiliously to the rules of Masquerade. None to be admitted but such as comply with the above regulations. Doors will open at 7 o'clock and close at 11. The bridge and avenues to the Ball Room will be well lighted.

Richmond, May 21, 1804.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Archibald Conner, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804.

Taliaferro and Patteson, Compl'ts. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. }

On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, Jun. D. C.

To whom it may concern.

HAVING entered into business in the city of New York, and intending to make it the place of my permanent residence, I have thought proper to make and constitute HENRY BANES, Esq. Attorney at Law, residing in the city of Richmond, agent and attorney in fact, to do, perform, settle and compromise, all matters of account, contract or dispute, if any such there may be, with any person or persons in this commonwealth; which shall be as full effectual and binding upon me, as if the same should be done and transacted by myself.

Richard Smyth.

May 10th, 1804. ep4w.

To be disposed of,

BY public sale, at Mrs. Buckner's Tavern, in the town of Manchester, on Monday the 30th day of this present month, at the hour of four o'clock precisely, one hundred and seventy-eight 33-160th Acres well timbered

LAND,

adjoining the Lands of Mr. David Ross, called and known by the name of the Falls Plantation. To house-builders, and others, using pine and oak timbers, this Land must certainly be an object. The terms will be made suitable to intending purchasers, and declared at the time of sale. For further particulars, application may be made to Mr. Benjamin Hatcher, Manchester, or to Mr. Thomas Wilson, Richmond. JAMES STRANGE.

Petersburg, May 15th, 1804. eptdf.

To Let,

A HOUSE in the city of Richmond, on the West side of the Market Bridge, and back of the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Joseph and Mr. John Miller as dry good stores. Said house is constructed for the reception of two small families, and neatly finished. For terms apply to the said John Miller; but if any person should think it necessary to see the subscriber, he resides at his plantation three miles above Gregory's Tavern, upper end of Henrico county. JOHN WALKER.

May 17th, 1804.

4439 Acres of valuable

LAND,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1 Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,				20,000
1 do.				10,000
1 do.				5,000
5 do.	of	1,000	make	5,000
6 do.	of	500	——	3,000
10 do.	of	200	——	2,000
20 do.	of	100	——	2,000
100 do.	of	50	——	5,000
250 do.	of	30	——	7,500
420 do.	of	25	——	10,500
1,500 do.	of	20	——	30,000
3,000 do.	of	15	——	45,000
1 first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,				250
1 do.	after	2,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	3,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	4,000	do.	250
1 do.	after	5,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	6,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	8,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	10,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	12,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	13,000	do.	500
1 do.	after	14,000	do.	1,000
5,385 Prizes,				150,000
9,675 Blanks—not two to a Prize.				
15,000 Tickets at 10 Dollars each,				150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the intended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

The business heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the first of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have just received, by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH are now opening, and will be sold at their usual low prices, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring, and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; and is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

MESSRS. *Pickering, Snell*, and two other persons, of the name of *Gale*, supposed to be residents of the state of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, some time in July or August last, to purchase *Slaves*, are desired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who sold him to Mr. WARE. He is a stout, active, strong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He says that, in September last, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a schooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above persons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* sold him somewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other side of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He staid but a few days with his new master before he set off to the *Northward*, under the assumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The subscriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him some years. His owner is requested to come, or send for him, and on producing such credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertisement, by

William Rose.

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

Run away

FROM the subscriber, living in Amherst county, near Loving's Gap, a Negro man, by the name of TANDY, about 30 years of age, of middle size, and black complexion.—He took with him a variety of wearing apparel, amongst which, was a black broad cloth coat, a black silk waistcoat and buff cassimere breeches. I expect he will endeavor to pass as a free man; for four years ago he ran away and stole the papers of Burwell Jackson, a free Mulatto man, by trade a blacksmith, and endeavored to pass under them, which papers, I believe he still has.—Whoever will deliver the said fellow to me, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS—or if secured in any jail so that I get him again, TWENTY DOLLARS.

April 27, 1804. 4w JAMES WRIGHT.

Weltham Iron Foundery.

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. w3m.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

A CARD.

THE rational amusement, and the utility derivable from well conducted Magazines, will hardly be controverted. Accordingly there are few countries in which they are not numerous and well received.—And yet the subscriber thinks he is correct when he says, that NOT ONE is published in the respectable and scientific state of Virginia.

He designs to publish a MAGAZINE, principally, if not altogether, of a literary complexion, provided he obtains adequate support from his Fellow Citizens; in which case, he flatters himself, that his exertions will prove fully satisfactory to his patrons and somewhat advantageous to himself. The prospectus of the work will, in a short time be published.

JOHN DIXON.

Richmond, May 3d, 1804.

For Sale,

That Valuable Estate,

Lying in the county of Gloucester, known by the name of

BOXLEY-HILL,

CONTAINING 774 acres, situated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheese-cake, on the Piankitank. The improvements are a good Dwelling House, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat House, Stable, and Granary (46 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extensive Kitchen Garden well supplied with every thing useful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the most choice selections. The soil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The site on which the house stands is acknowledged to be one of the most healthy situations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a situation not distant farther than one mile from the tide water.

Also for sale, a valuable Grist Mill, in the neighbourhood of Gloucester court-house, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this state, with two pair of stones, and a bolting chest. I deem it unnecessary to particularise all the advantages of this Mill situation, as the person wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

James Baytop.

Gloucester county, April 20, 1804. 4w

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these sites would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighborhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th April, 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 2442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main-land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

Spring Goods.

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has received by the ship Rebecca, from London, and the Yorkshire, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on the usual terms.

Richmond, May 8, 1804.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and sire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hospitality, &c. will stand the ensuing season near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The season will commence the first day of March next, and end the first of August following. Extensive pasturage, of superior quality, will be furnished GRATIS, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. The money will be expected for the season of such Mares, as are pastured, before they are removed, and notes sent with those that are not to be left with the horse, payable the first of August next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouse, and 35 from Carterville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court House in Alexandria, to consider of a propolition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ——, do hereby empower —— ——, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most advisable.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. ep12J.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wishing to employ his capital in another way, proposes to sell, at Public Vendue, on the 23d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. the following well situated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:

FIVE LOTS, between the basin of the Canal and James river—on one of these, is a good two story dwelling house, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling house, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a smaller dwelling house and garden—The two other Lots are finely situated on the South East side of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber house.

Also, that very commodious, finely situated, two story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a square of four Lots, (more eligible in point of situation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the subscriber now resides.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is wished that those who are disposed to purchase, will previously examine the premises. The last described *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, since there is not another *entire* square, perhaps, to be purchased on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increase of commerce and population, the great and increasing advantages of the Canal, and the establishment of a Bank, with many other public institutions, justify the opinion, that property thus situated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of five instalments—the first falling due six months after the day of sale, and the others to succeed at an interval of six months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchasers to make prompt payment, a liberal discount will be made, as it is an object to obtain shares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1aut4.

Influenced by peculiar considerations, the proprietor begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has declined making sales of his property at vendue, as above had been proposed.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

May 9, 1804.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13th day of March, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST } Chancery.
John Raines, Def't. }

ON *the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered and decreed, that unless the said defendant shall appear here at June Court next and answer the bill of the complainant, that the same shall be taken as confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published three months successively in the Virginia Gazette, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.*

A Copy—Teste, 1m3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, jun. D. C.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Gloucester, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premises, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Gloucester beautifully situated, subject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Trustee.

April 20, 1804

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 8th of April, 1804, two Negroes, viz—PHILL and CHLOE his wife. Phill is between 30 and 40 years of age, 5 feet and a half high, of a thin visage, and moderately spare, has thick and pouting lips, looks sullen or angerly, has rather a hoarse and lazy kind of voice or speech, has a scar on his upper lip, and his left arm has been broke. He is of a black complexion, understands ditching, but works slow in consequence of his arm having been broke. Chloe is a large well made woman, and of a brighter complexion, about the same age of Phill, has no mark that I recollect. These two Negroes were purchased from the estate of Col. John Gordon, dec. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver them to me at Lancaster court-house, or secure them in any jail so that I get them again, or 20 dollars for either.

Leroy Nutt.

April 20, 1804.